

Rain tonight and probably tomorrow; warmer tonight; colder tomorrow.

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## GEN. SPAULDING MAY BE ASKED TO RESIGN HIS POST.

Numerous Complaints of the Customs Service Have Reached the Ears of President, and Action Is Probable.

Secretary Shaw Has Believed the Fault to Be One of the System and Has Permitted the Matter to Wait.

Friends of Third Assistant Secretary Determined He Shall Be Given Equally Satisfactory Position.

President Roosevelt has determined, according to trustworthy authority, to take early action toward providing for a reorganization of the customs service, and to this end now has the matter under consideration.

The President has secured not only all the data at the disposal of Secretary Shaw, but has called into conference a number of his closest political advisers outside the Cabinet. From those men, summoned because of their intimate knowledge of this or that part of the service, the President has obtained the details which he believed essential to a fair and consistent judgment in a case of such importance.

Complaints Numerous.

For a long time past, the administration of the customs service has caused complaint to Secretary Shaw and, in some cases, direct to the President. The Secretary, new in office, was not desirous of attempting any radical measures until he had afforded certain high officials in his department an opportunity to show what ground there was for just complaint, and what they could do to remedy the matters complained of. In the Secretary's words, he believes "it is a fault of the system, and not of the men." With financial problems of intricate nature to attend to, the customs problem has therefore been permitted to await a more favorable moment.

Among the advisers summoned by the President in the past few days have been three gentlemen who have had special facilities for forming an accurate and practically unbiased judgment on the most successful method of conducting the customs service of this country, especially at the port of New York.

Looking Out for Spaulding.

President Roosevelt has not been willing to dispense hurriedly with the services of officials who have given many years to the service of the Government, and has insisted upon knowing all the reasons for a proposed change before giving it his approval.

This has been true especially of the position of Third Assistant Secretary, filled by General Spaulding. The latter has had many strong friends in Congress, who have been determined to see that he shall be given a satisfactory position in some other branch of the Government before asked to relinquish the office to which he has given many of the best years of his life. It is understood that his transfer to the Board of General Appraisers at New York or some other post of similar importance will meet with his acquiescence and that of his political friends, prominent among whom is Senator Platt of New York.

Mr. Shaw's Comment.

When asked whether a change of administration in the customs service was not under immediate consideration and whether the present conduct of affairs was not recognized as being unsatisfactory, Secretary Shaw said: "Nothing is ever satisfactory, in the full sense of the word. Try as you will to make things perfect, you will still find some things imperfect. Whenever we find better ways of doing things than we knew before, we put them into operation, but I can't say that the customs service has come particularly under that head lately."

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

There will be rain tonight in the Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic States, continuing Friday over the latter district. There will be rain or snow tonight in the lower lake region and snow Friday. In the South the weather will be generally fair, except in eastern Florida. It will be warmer tonight in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by lower temperature Friday afternoon, except along the immediate coast. On the middle Atlantic coast the winds will be fresh north to east, becoming variable, with gusts departing today for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds; increasing cloudiness with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.  
Temperature at 9 a. m. 42  
Temperature at 12 m. 48  
Temperature at 1 p. m. 49

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today 4:38 p. m.  
Sun rises tomorrow 7:16 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today 4:16 p. m.  
Low tide today 11:11 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow 4:40 a. m.  
Low tide tomorrow 11:07 a. m.

## SALVADOR NOT WILLING TO PAY

Protest Against Award Made by Commission in El Triunfo Claim.

PENFIELD HAS PAPERS

Solicitor of State Department Expected to Make Report Favoring United States Claimants.

The Republic of Salvador has entered a protest with the United States Government against the award of the Salvador arbitration commission as made May 8 last. The protest has been referred to William L. Penfield, solicitor for the State Department, who will make a report to the Secretary of State, inasmuch as an agreement was reached, prior to the hearing, that both governments would abide by the decision of the commission, it is thought that Salvador's protest will be unavailing.

The case has heretofore attracted attention not alone because of its importance in that it establishes an important precedent but because of the dramatic incidents attending the announcement of the decision of the commission on May 8, 1902. Under the terms of the protocol, under which the commission was formed, Salvador is to make provision for the payment of the award of \$523,000 at the next session of the Salvador Congress which assembles in February.

The claims originated in certain concessions made to the Salvador Commercial Company of California in 1894. At that time the Salvador government granted a franchise to the company for the improvement of the port of El Triunfo, in the Bay of Amiquilico, on the Pacific coast. Under the terms of the franchise was to obtain the exclusive right for steam navigation in the port in consideration of the improvements. The El Triunfo Company, Limited, of Salvador, was incorporated October 25, 1894, with a capital of \$100,000, of which the Salvador Company retained shares to the amount of \$51,000.

The port was opened in 1895 and the profits in 1898 were figured by the Americans at \$30,000. Salvador admitted \$7,851.85 for the first six months of the year. In September, 1898, the Americans alleged, Simon Sol and L. Lopez, citizens of Salvador, by illegal means, ousted President H. H. Burrell and gained control of the board of directors.

Following the outbreak of the civil war an edict was issued February 14, 1899, closing the port against all importations, and practically canceling the concession. The protest of the Americans was unheeded, and the United States Government was appealed to. Through the efforts of the State Department, it was finally decided to refer the case to a commission, whose finding should be final. This commission was composed of Hon. Don M. Dickinson, representing the United States; Dr. Jose Rosa Pacas, representing the government of Salvador, and Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of Canada.

The commission met in the room of the Interstate Commerce Commission, April 21.

## DRY CAPITOL NOT POPULAR

Members of House Regret Hypocritical Prohibition Provision Tacked on Immigration Bill.

IS NOT TEMPERANCE

Expected That Section Will Disappear When Measure Is Considered in Conference.

Those members of the House of Representatives who believe the consumption of good liquors conducive to state-manship and a flow of oratory, put in much of their time in the lobbies today, speculating as to the best method of nullifying the Senate's intention of passing the provision in the immigration bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the Capitol.

For several years past the House has made it a practice to tack on a prohibition amendment to the bill. Each time, however, the Senate was dependent on to knock it out. Naturally, therefore, the action of the upper house yesterday in voting to continue the provision in the immigration bill has caused some discomfiture.

Senators All Prohibitionists.

Senators are not supposed to imbibe, or, if they do, they are supposed to take their toddies in the sanctity of their committee rooms. Consequently no hard liquor is dispensed in the Senate restaurant.

On the House side, however, where every member is not so fortunate as to have a committee room of his own in which to take his tipples in private, the restaurant daily does a lively trade in liquors. The cordials are sold openly over the House bar, and the receipts from the sale form a large proportion of the restaurant's revenue and profit.

Now that the Senate has, by vote, "called" the House's bluff, and there is every indication that the prohibition provision will pass with the immigration bill, the authors of the provision in the House are being good-naturedly scored for their hypocrisy.

Mr. Berry's View.

Senator Berry of Arkansas, who yesterday charged the House with hypocrisy and to whose speech the action of the Senate in voting to keep the prohibition provision in the bill is largely due, is of the opinion that no liquor should be sold in the Capitol.

"The House of Representatives," said Mr. Berry, "seeks to stop the sale of liquor in this Capitol; they have passed that kind of a bill, and now the Senate committee proposes to strike out that provision. I do not believe the Capitol is the proper place in which to sell liquor. I do not believe it the proper place in which to run a saloon."

"Whatever one's opinion may be on summary laws or prohibition laws, I for one think the Capitol is not a proper place to run a saloon. It belongs to all the people of the country, and is visited by people from every section of the Union, thousands of whom do not believe liquor should be sold there. And I agree with that view."

By some members of the House, the Senate's action is lightly regarded. The matter is looked on as a good joke—at present, on the House.

How serious the Senate, as a whole, of course, was in approving the provision, is problematical. There is little doubt, but that the prohibition provision will go through with the immigration bill.

"Somewhere between the Senate and House, however, it is probable that the provision will quietly, and mysteriously become lost, in conference, perhaps. This is the most hopeful view from the House side.

Quiet Chaffing.

Already there is much quiet chaffing aimed at the members about the question.

"Sh—sh—" whispered a member of the House, to a man behind the House bar this morning. "Say," he went on, leaning over and stimulating great confidence, "Give me a bottle of Apollinaris."

"Certainly," said the man behind the bar.

Turning he handed out a bottle of whisky.

## VANDERBILT PASSES A COMFORTABLE NIGHT

No Complications, and Case Progressing Favorably.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill of typhoid fever at his home, was reported this morning to be progressing favorably, and it was said that he had passed a fairly comfortable night.

"Mr. Vanderbilt passed another comfortable night. He is still progressing satisfactorily. No complications have occurred."

Dr. Flint added that Mr. Vanderbilt's temperature was about the same as it was yesterday.

## VENEZUELA ARMS TO FIGHT GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT  
CALLS ON SECRETARY HAY

Two Confer Over Venezuelan Situation.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, was the first caller received by Secretary Hay this morning. The two had a long conference regarding the Venezuelan situation, after which Secretary Hay went over to the White House to see the President. It is assumed that Sir Michael communicated important news from Venezuela.

So far as is known the seizure of the ports of La Guaira and the landing of marines there does not yet involve the collection of Venezuelan duties by Great Britain and Germany. It is understood that the vessels of the allied powers will prevent the landing of freight from any merchant vessel now in the harbor or any that may arrive, and that the marines ashore will prevent any attempt by the Venezuelan custom house officials to collect duties.

Second Step Taken.

The cutting off of Venezuela's tariff revenues in this manner is the second step in the program of punishment mapped out by Germany and Great Britain, the capture of her war vessels being the first step.

The next move will be the collection of duties by the representatives of Great Britain and Germany.

At the State Department suppressed excitement was noticeable among all the prominent officials. That the position of the United States in the Venezuelan affair is rather out of the ordinary is frankly admitted, and it will require the most careful diplomacy to keep this country from taking an active armed part in the events occurring with such alarming rapidity in Venezuela. Two considerations, it is explained at the State Department, will operate in the attitude taken by the United States: The Monroe Doctrine will, at any cost, be maintained, and the trust accepted by the State Department for Minister Bowen to look after the interests of British and German citizens in Venezuela honorably and carefully fulfilled.

Minister Bowen is certainly in a position which will require from him diplomacy of the highest character.

Feeling of Certainty.

At the State Department there is a feeling of certainty that neither Great Britain nor Germany will at any time make a move that might be construed as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Although it is not so admitted, it is tacitly understood that the United States has been made cognizant of just what is proposed by the allied powers in their endeavors to collect claims. The State Department was communicated with in respect to this matter three weeks ago, and it was then arranged that Minister Bowen should represent both England and Germany after the presentation of the ultimatums to Venezuela.

## FRIENDS OF EDUCATION PUT IN A HAPPY VEIN

Enthusiasm Aroused Over Bill Passed by House of Representatives Creating General Education Board.

Booker Washington's Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., May Benefit Largely as a Result.

Friends of education are enthusiastic over the bill passed in the House Saturday for "the incorporation of a general education board." They are more excited over the plan as exclusively given in The Times yesterday in which John D. Rockefeller and other millionaires are to finance the board and push the work of education in the South.

Robert C. Ogden, promoter of the scheme, said last night at his home in New York: "John D. Rockefeller and others are among the contributors to the fund, but other than that I cannot say as to the amounts contributed. Our work is to be principally directed to the rural common schools in the South, both black and white."

For several years it has been Mr. Ogden's plan to take South with him on a special train a large party of New York and Eastern men of wealth and prominence, most of them interested in educational work in the South. On the trip last April, announcement was made of Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$1,000,000 to the general fund. It is now rumored much larger subscriptions are to be made by him and others.

Mr. Ogden's Views.

In his annual report to the Southern Educational Conference, Mr. Ogden said: "Parallel to the Southern Education Board there has been formed the Board

OUR POSITION MADE  
CLEAR BY THE PRESIDENT

Government Not Permitted to Intervene.

Senator Lodge, commenting this afternoon on the Venezuelan question, and the procedure of Germany and Great Britain in pressing their claims for a settlement of the debt of the South American republic, said:

"The attitude of the United States in reference to this question is made perfectly plain by President Roosevelt in his message. Under the Monroe Doctrine this Government is permitted to intervene only to the extent of preventing acquisition of territory."

"The United States may keep a watchful eye on the course pursued by these foreign powers, and see that there is no overstepping of the provisions named. Beyond that the United States has no interest in the forcible collection of the Venezuelan debts."

Doctrine Not Violated.

Among members of Congress, especially those of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the opinion prevails that England and Germany have not violated the Monroe Doctrine in the seizure of Venezuelan warships as preliminary to taking charge of the customs houses in order to enforce the payment of their claims. It is well understood that both England and Germany approached this Government for information as to how far they could go in the matter before they took any steps in the present aggression.

They were informed that this Government had no objections to the enforcement of the British and German claims provided there was no attempt to seize and hold territory on the American continent. It is pointed out that a claim was the primary cause of the overthrow of the Mexican republic in the sixties and the setting up of a monarchy.

The Jucker claim was the nucleus of many others which France and England sought to collect, and which resulted in the overthrow of the Mexican republic at a time when the United States was in the throes of her own civil war, and hence for a time tolerated this violation of the doctrine laid down by Monroe.

A show of resentment on the part of this Government and the sending of troops to the Texas border caused the withdrawal of the French and the re-establishment of the republic. The English and the Germans have been reminded of this instance, and told what their limitations would be, and accepted the terms before making a move.

In the opinion of prominent members of Congress the President's message fully covers the attitude of this Government in any contingency which may arise affecting the South and Central American and the European powers.

Little South American Republic Defies European Powers

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S POSITION POPULAR

Volunteers Offer Themselves in Numbers to Resist Aggressions of Powerful Nations.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

London Hears That Allies May Attempt to Capture President and Effect Speedy Settlement.

LA GUAIRA, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—There is no sign of weakening in the Venezuelan position. Instead, President Castro is gathering an army to resist German and British aggression.

Two thousand men and eighteen guns have been sent from Caracas to reinforce the garrison here.

The men are now encamped four miles from the town.

Fort Lavigna is being stocked with ammunition, and there is every indication of approaching battle.

Volunteers to Fight.

Castro's position is popular, and volunteers are offering themselves in numbers. Nearly 1,000 such have been armed here.

The answer of the Venezuelan government to the ultimatum presented by the representatives of the British and German governments was transmitted to Mr. Bowen, the American minister, yesterday. Its purport is unknown.

All the British and German subjects who were arrested have been released.

FRANCE WILL NOT CO-OPERATE WITH ENGLAND AND GERMANY

COLOGNE, Dec. 11.—The "Cologne Gazette" makes a feature of a special dispatch from Paris which says the French foreign office fully understands that the Anglo-German co-operation in Venezuela and the French interests there are doomed to complete disappointment in their hopes of receiving backing from France.

UNITED STATES NOT ASKED TO ACT AGAINST VENEZUELA

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The government contradicts a rumor that it has asked the United States to join in anti-Venezuelan action.

The "Vossische Zeitung" demands that England and Germany forcibly depose Castro.

It is stated that if the Venezuelan custom houses are seized the French right of priority to a portion of the customs will be respected.

WARSHIPS CHASING THE VENEZUELAN FLEET

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch received from La Guaira, Venezuela, this morning states that the British cruiser indefatigable is now pursuing the Venezuelan cruiser Restaurador. The German cruiser Falke has sailed in search of the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet.

HOLDS FLEET SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Senator Cullom is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and is watching the Venezuelan situation closely.

"I don't think the Venezuelan fleet should have been destroyed," he said. "They could have held the ships until the trouble was over. I should think, if they didn't need them for their own use, they might have sent them home for playhouses."

POWERS MAY ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CASTRO

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Central News today asserts that the Anglo-German allies in Venezuela are attempting to capture President Castro himself, with a view of affecting a speedy settlement of the difficulties.

## MAJOR JOHN B. HUSSEY FOUND DEAD ON TRAIN

John B. Hussey, of Greensboro, N. C., a route inspector in the employ of the Postoffice Department, was found dead in his berth on a Southern Railway train this morning, upon the arrival of the train in this city. He left home yesterday to come to Washington for a conference with his superintendent, Mr. Machen, of the free delivery department.

When he boarded the sleeper he seemed in perfect health. The porter was instructed to awaken him upon the arrival of the train here, but found him dead.

The body was taken to Lee's undertaking rooms, and will be sent home tonight.

Mr. Hussey was fifty-five years old, and was a veteran newspaper man. He served in the Confederate army and rose to be a major by gallantry in action.